VOL. X X X VIII ... No. 11,808.

REPUBLICAN CIPHERS.

A BATCH OF THEM PRODUCED. TYNER AND BRADY BRING FORWARD THEIR TELE-GRAMS AND EXPLAIN THEM-THE POITER COM-MITTEE DISAPPOINTED TO FIND NO SCANDAR IN

The principal two witnesses before the Potter Committee yesterday were Judge Typer and General Brady. Both genbrought with them to the committee room their cipher dispatches of 1876 and explained them fully. The story about them was interesting, but the telegrams were perfectly innocent. The Editor of THE TRIBUNE is expected to testify to-day.

NO TRACE OF A BARGAIN WHATEVER. THE DEMOCRATS TRY TO TORTURE THE FACE OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF A CIPHER INTO A SCAN-DAL-THE TRANSLATION REFUTES THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Potter's Committee might as well abandon the hunt for Republican frands, and turn its attention to more promising

There were dispatches sent and received during the Fall and Winter of 1876, both by Republicans and Democrats, and it is very probable that a large proportion of them were wholly or partly incepher. It is customary for people who are managing any enterprise, from a peanut stand to a Presidential election, to send communications by mail or telegraph in regard to their business; and because they not generally care to have all their plans reyealed to their rivals or opponents they seal the letters that are transmitted by post and introduce various cipher devices into their dispatches which are seen and heard by many persons besides those who send and receive them, and copies of which are kept beyond the control of those most directly interested in them. It is therefore, a suspicious circumstance to find telegrams in cipher passing between prominent Republican politicians in 1876, nor is it any more remarkable that they should feel an aversion to having unfriendly persons hauling over and reading such dispatches than that they should object to a similar examination of their private or

There is not a member of the Potter Committee who would like to have his political opponents in his district turned loose among his private correspendence with political friends and supporters durng a heated campaign, and such an objection would be no proof that that correspondence would disclose anything dishonorable or improper. When therefore the members of the Potter Committee attempt by cunningly framed questions and incidental remarks, as Mr. McMahon did yesterday and to-day, to make it appear that the simple fact that cipher words or phrases were used when active Repubicans were corresponding with each other by telegraph, is prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent, they take a position that cannot be sustained. Letters and telegrams must be judged by their contents after they have been interpreted, and by the circumstances under which they were sent and received; and by that rule the Repubbeans who managed things in the Fall of 1876 are withing that their telegraphic correspondence shall

The Democrats do not seem as anxious to stand or fall with the interpretation that has been given to their cipher dispatches, as do Mr. William E. Chandler and Generals Brady and Tyner, nor have they shown the same willingness to produce the missing relating to their proceedings in the disputed States.

One result of the Potter investigation, which was instituted for the purpose of disgracing the Repub-

lican party and clouding the title of the President, e to convince all fair-minded people that the Republicans who managed things during the last Presidential campaign secured the results they did by honest and honorable means. No traces of money payment, darkly or otherwise visible, are anywhere to be found among all their proceedings; and every trail upon which the Democrats have set out, hoping that it might lead to Republican corruption, has ended as it did to-day, in completely vindicating the Republicans, whom it was expected to damage, and has gone to help make up a public opinion favorable to the Republicans.

The dispatches produced to-day by Generals Typer and Brady, and interpreted by them, turned out to be of the most innocent kind. Those of General Brady simply reported the progress of events in Florida, and several times informed Mr. Tyner that "admiral allows alms," which meant that the vote of Florida would be cast for Haves. One dispatch in a transposition eigher made some reference to General Barlow's suspected treachery to the cause he went to Florida to repre-

General Typer's telegrams were explained in Tur-TRIBUNE of vesterday. Those which passed between him and Mr. Foster related to funds for the legitimate expenses of the election in October, 1876, and those between him and Mr. Z. Chandler to funds for the election of November of the same year. The reading of the dispatches today showed how natural it was for the offi-cials of the Western Union Telegraph Company to suppose that they had discovered a had case of cor-ruption; but the collapse of this bubble ought to be a warning to all other witness is not to testify too positively about the contents of papers they have

If Mr. Tyner had not fortunately preserved his dispatches he would certainly have been convicted by the majority of the Potter Committee, with Mr. Z. Chandier, of having used Government funds for campaign purposes in Indiana in 1876. It certainly looked, when the telegraph officials closed their testimony, and before Mr. Tyner's explanation was known, as though two fectitions names had been placed on the rolls of the luterior Department, in order that the salary corresponding to the positions might be drawn from the Treasury and sent to Indiana; and although both the gentlemen concerned might have sworn most positively to the story Mr. Tyner has now told, the gathering up of the dispatches by Mr. Tyner would have been such a suspacious circumstance if they had not been produced that some Republicans even would have been and only a single point is left unon which the Democrats can hang even a suspicion. It was agreed on all sides that the dispatches produced by Mr. Tyner to-day were the same to which the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company referred in their testimony on Monday.

The committee still hesitates to go to the marrow of the cipher business; and at the rate at, which it is now proceeding it will hardly call the coparceners to testify until very late in the session; and Mr. Reed and Mr. Potter arranged that they should be excused from further attendance. iot seen in two years.

If Mr. Tyner had not fortunately preserved his

THE NARRATIVE OF THE WITNESSES.

THE TILEGRAMS OF TYNER AND BEADY-THE STORY OF THE PART THEY PLAYED IN THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- At the meeting of the Potter Committee this morning, the chairman read a telegram from Mr. Typer to the effect that that gentleman would not be able to be present until 2

Mr. W. T. McLennan, Assistant Chief of the War-

rant Division of the Treasury Department, was then called. He testified in substance as follows: Hen called. He testified in substance as follows:

I was in Washington in 1876, and in consequence of a letter from Mr. Secretary Suerman attended in the Morton committee room for the purpose of examining the Oregon cipiner dispatches. I was there two days, and succeeded in deciphering them by means of the "dictionary key" with which I had been provided. I recognize Nos. 10, 12 and 14 on page 37 of THE TRIENE pampilet and No. 15 on page 38 as part of those dispatches. The committee was not in session at the time made the examination, but other experts were at work on the dispatches. I knew nothing of the Florida dispatches. I only saw a few and was unable to decipher them because the key had not then been discovered.

The committee then, at 12 o'clock, took a recess

The New-York Western Union officers, Messrs. Green, Cary and Grant, have been recalled by teleram. Captain Whitney, of this city, this morning

informed the chairman that the gentlemen referred to had not reached New-York at the time the sum-

The committee reassen bled at 1:30 o'clock.

BRADY EXHIBITS HIS TELEGRAMS. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady was recalled. He announced his desire to present the telegrams referred to in his examination of yesterday, whereup in he gave them to Chairman Potter in the order in which they were sent. Translated the telegrams read as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.

JNO. WING, Washington: Florida will go for Hayes. General Brady, Tallahassee:

Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fears.

JAS. N. TYNER.

WASHINGTON.

General Brady, Tallahossee:
Reliable information here says Democrats claim two
of Florida Returning Board. Do you believe it? Wind.

IV. TALLAHASSEE, Fla. JNO. WING, Washington:

We have no imimation of treachery except on the part of the of our own number. If we come to grief it is through him—the New-Yorker. We are advised that he recommends contrary to our interest. His many and mysterious interviews arouse suspicion.

By the Chairman—Who was meant by the New-Yorker?

A.—General Barlow, of New-YorksCity.

Several other telegrams were read, but were of no significance, the last one relating the conclusion of the count and stating that the State had gone

for Hayes, etc. It transpired under cross-examination by Messrs. Potter, Hunton and Blackburn that "John Wing" was a tictitious name for Judge Tyner, and that it was arranged previous to the departure of the witness that telegrams should be so addressed. The cipher used was also arranged before General Brady left Washington. General Brady testified that his cipher had been destroyed, and he presumed Mr.

Typer had destroyed his copy.

General Brady was examined at length as to whether there were any other telegrams sent or received by him bearing on the election, but he replied that there were none.

THE TYNER-POSTER TELEGRAMS. Judge Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was then sworn. He testified in substance as fol-

lows:

I have been recently informed by General Brady that the committee were about to examine into the cipher te egrams, and he feared that as the telegrams—or a portion of them—had been once in his possession, it would lead to misconstruction and probably mix him (General Brady) up in the affair. I desire to say a word regarding the testimony of the Western Umon officials. Mesers Green, Cary and Grant. The testimony of Mr. Green to the effect that telegrams passed between myself and John W. Foster concerning the sale of certain offices, and between myself and Z. Chandler regarding the appointment of Indian agents, has no warrant whatever in the contents of the telegrams. The idea of Mr. Cary that the telegrams in question related to a durty piece of political engineering is entirely erroneous. I will verify this statement by producing all of the telegrams sent by me bearing upon the subject under investigation. I procure a these telegrams afterna accidental conversation with President Orton, that gentleman nawing mentioned during the course of conversation one evening at Williard's Hotel that by disclosing the telegrampic correspondence required by the committee many persons in gift be somewhat embarrassed, adding that if the request to furnish the same had been a hitle later the telegrams would in the regular order of business have been destroyed, it being customary to destroy them every six months. At this interview, I mentioned having sent certain telegrams and inquired if I could properly withdraw them, as they might be misconstrued and act injuriously to all parties concerned. Mr. Orron intormed me that if I would farsuch a memorandum of the telegrams they would be sent me. This was done, and I subsequently received the telegrams, and am now ready to produce them in their entirety.

The witness then produced the telegrams, and

where they were in cipher gave an explanation of the cipher and an interpretation of the message. The first of the Foster-Tyner dispatches was dated Indianapolis, September 29, and read as follows:

Indianapolis, September 20, and read

[Personal.]

To Jas. N. TYNER:
Smith case and arrangements are satisfactory. Certain will be necessary in addition to early promised by Mr. McCormick. Wast at Washington for my letter mailed inst night, and then go to New-York at once.

J. W. FOSTER. The witness explained how these telegrams came

to be written and the cipher to be used.

Judge Tyner-Some time during the campaign, probably as early as July or August, I had a conversation with Mr. Zach, Chandler, the caurman of the Republican National Committee, with reference to Indiana, the Central Committee of which State had written to me, asking the assistance of the National Committee. Gentemen in New-York and classwhere, I was informed, and expressed their realmoss to assist Indiana if Mr. Foster, who was formerly chairman of the committee in Indiana, should be connected with the Committee, as they would have a great deal of confidence in his management. I suggested that Mr. Foster, who was on a furiough from Mcxico at the time, should be frequested to go to Indiana to assist the local committee with his advice and presented to doglike, and a telegram dated libralmation, N. Y., was received by me from him to that effect. Of that telegram I have he copy. Upon the invitation contained in that telegram I met him at the Fitth Avenue Hotel, New-York, in September, Mr. Foster said that in Indiana they would need \$7,000 from the National Committee, only to be used in meeting the expenses of the speakers, printing bills, etc., and it was preposed to make an effort to secure the services of some active members of the Greenback or anization there, to indiane voters to go back on their old love and vote the Republican teleker. Another proposition was for the purchase of the Indianapolis, which was soid to be in financial distress, and might be purchased cheanly. We went into General McCormick's room, and that gentleman promptly stated that within a short time the committee would be able to furnish the Indiana Republican to be written and the cipher to be used.

man promptly stated that within a short time the committee would be able to farmish the Indiana Republicians with \$10,000 toward their campaign expenses. The proposition about purchasing The Scattard was not them taken up. As Fester was leaving the hotel he said: "I might want to telegraph to you, and might it not be well to have some phrase to use between us i" He thereupon sat down and made the phrase which is used in these telegraph. Everything that related to the Greenbackers, aside from the purchase of The Scattart, was to be known as the Smith attracement. The term "smith" applies to no person whatever. The proposal as to purchasing The Scattart was to be known as the Smith attraction" meant \$5,000, and "early" meant \$10,000. This was the extent of the cipher. The foregoing telegram meant that active archies of the Greenback movement, and \$5,000 would be necessary to meet their expenses in addition to the \$10,000 promised by McCormick for a next leavangin purposes. On the same date probably there was a telegram from Foster requesting the witness to leave Wasaington for New-York, and on the 1st of Octaber I received the following dispatch from Indiananolis:

"Dispatched you Friday to go to New-York at once, Have no answer. It is ef utmost importance you should go to night. Letters and particulars await you there. It is essential to success.

Judge Tyner-To this the following reply was sent:

Judge Tyner—To this the following reply was sent:

To J. W. FOSTER, Indianapolis.

"Your telegrams all received. Early will positively leave New-York next Tuesday. By that time I hope to complete other arrangement here, as it is half done now.

Judge Tyner—This referred to the \$10,000 promised by the National Committee, and to the fact that I noped to be able to obtain the \$5,000, one half of which I had already o tained for the special purpose mentioned.

Mr. McMahon—The expenses for that special purchase could not have been paid out of "early." A.—I know nothing about that. The \$10,000 was no go to the fudiana Central Committee, and the \$5,000 to Foster, who was not a member of the committee. That was the special arrangement.

special arrangement.

Mr. McMahon—John W. Foster was a sort of a side committee to get round the Greenback readers t . A.—
Those who might be induced to assist the Republican

The next telegram was dated Indianapolis, October 2, to James N. Tyner, and read as follows:

"Send the certain direct to me. Telegraph when sent J. W. Foster.—To be forwarded if absent. Charge to Republican Committee."

On the same date a second telegram was received

On the same date a second telegrain was received from Mr. Foster, as follows:

"The arrangement as to Smith is in satisfactory progress; that now secured, all our friends agree it would be inghily desirable to do what Brown asked in his visit to New-York to be controlled by us. Only require carly, and we personally pledge certain if certain can be provided through you or others at once. This, you understand, is in addition to all previously promised, we all feel sure of his success."

The interpretation of this, the witness testified. was that the arrangement to secure the Greenbackers was in satisfactory progress; that being secured, all Mr. Foster's friends agreed it would be highly desirable to purchase The Indian-apolis Sentinel, to be controlled by the Republicans. It would only require \$10,000, and they pledged themselves to raise \$5,000 in Indiana if \$5,000 more were provided by outsiders. This latter sum was to be in addition to the \$10,000 promised by

the National Committee. the National Committee,
Judge Tyner-To this I forwarded the following reply
from Washington on the same date: "Your last telegram confuses me. Is the arrangement with Smith still
unsettled I I so, is it contemplated to subunit Brown's
proposition which he made in New-York I That proposition would not meet with favor here, but to carry out NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

Smith arrangement all that was promised would be done. I cannot now assure you all the certain, as only one-half was obtained, but I will telegraph you from Philadelphia in the morning. I go there this evening, in answer to telegrams received."

Mr. Springer-If Brown was an arrangement simply, how could be have visited New-York? A.-The term Brown was applied to everything in connection with the purchase of The Indianapolis Sentinel. Mr. Foster replied as follows: 'I it is not intended to submit Brown's proposition for the arrangement with Smith. It is additional and independent and of less importance. Have early mailed for afternoon mail New-York and certain sent to-mornow evening to secure Smith arrangement.' [After explanming the dispatch.] I sent the following from the Pennsylvania Depot, Philadelphia, the same evening: "Messenger leaves here to-night with half of certain. I go to New-York on-light. Will telegraph to-morrow." From the Peat Office building in New-York City I telegraphed to Foster the next dry: "All right. Go ahead. Last messenger leaves here this evening." This meant that the \$2,500, the other half of "carly" for special jurposes, had been sent. In this connection I ask leave to state that The Indianapolis Sentined was not purchased, and nothing further was ever said about it. This concludes the Tyner-Foster dispatches.

THE "Two Indiana The Order and be-THE "TWO INDIAN APPOINTMENTS."

Judge Tyner (continuing)-After the October, and before the November elections I was in New-York again, and was talking with Secretary Chandler about affairs in Indiana, and what chauces there were of carrying the State. I told Mr. Chandler that the Republicans were very much disappointed by their defeat in October, and that the prospects were very doubtful, but that a number of Republicaus had expressed their confidence of being able to carry the State if they were assisted by the National Committee. Certain arrangements were sug-National Committee. Certain arrangements were suggested, and I was asked to go there and see what could be done. If there was any chance of success I was to telegraph to Mr. Chandler, who would farmsh me with funds to the extent of \$10,000. Becore I left I said to Secretary Chandler: "If we leigraph about money we had better use a phrase." It was decided that if \$5,000 were needed, I should telegraph for "one Indian appointment" If \$10,000, "two Indian appointments," and Chandler would honer my drafts for those sums. I proceeded to Indianappolis, and on the 3d of November telestraphed to Mr. Chandler:

"If you cannot appoint two Indian agents, please appoint one. Please answer promptly, as I must leave here to-morrow evening."

Mr. Chandler replied from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York:

Mr. Chandler replied from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York:

"The appointments will be made. Zach. Chandler."
When I received this, I went to members of the State Committee, and informed them that hey were at liberty to draw on Mr. Chandler. They suggested that as they were define business with the Central Bank of Dodana, they should draw through that house, but the manager-raised some objection to cashing the drafts of the committee, stating that he desired the \$10,000 to be deposited in a bank in New-York with which his did business. He mentioned the Hanover National Bank, New-York, and I, having worried my head over it for some time, sent the following to Mr. Chandler:

"Put sum representing two appointments to credit of Central Bank, Indianapolls, with Hanover National Bank to-day, Telegraph me when done. The bank requires this."

Mr. Secretary Chandler's answer to this was:

uires this."
Mr. Secretary Chandler's answer to this was:
"It will be done to-day, without fail, as requested."
These were ail the telegrams that passed between Mr. handler and myself.
Mr. McMahon-Why did it worry you, why did not

you at once telegraph him to deposit the money in the Hanover Bank I. A.—Because I did not want to say any-Hanover Bank! A.—Because I did not want to say only thing about money.

Q.—Did not you say "Put the sum representing the two appointments in bank," and was not that an allusion to mency I A.—I might have sent a better telegram if I had considered it well, I dare say. The term "Indian agents, and I have never asked Mr. Secretary Chandler to make any appointment. I cannot tell how we came to use those particular words to represent \$5,000.

cox-Or suppose that a forgery had been com-d, and your early opened a letter which dis-

closed it?

The Chairman—That is a different case.

Mr. Reci—I suppose the question is whether General Brady ought to be dealt with for exposing those dispateness from Florida. I do not know whether the Post office Department has anything to do with that or not, but General Brady is a citizen, as well as Assistant Postmaster General, and those dispatches were not in his hands as a Post Office official, but as an individual.

Mr. Cox—There is also the question of Mr. Evans's let
get. If the commutate is about to open a school for the discussion of moral ethics I am ready for them.

Mr. W. E. CHANDLER B. CALLED. MR. W. E. CHANDLER BUCALLED.

Mr. W. E. Chandler was then recalled, and stated that he wrote and signed one of the two telegrams sent by Mr. Zachaviah Chandler, in which "Indian agents? were mentioned. He remembered the great admiration with which he regarded that elever cipher. [Laughter.] Still the cipher was To the question whether the dispatches had any

reference to any appointment, he said: " Any one who knows Mr. Zach, Chandler knows that he never made any appointment in his department either for money or any consideration of the kind, and I did not think any gentleman would suggest it." The committee adjourned until to-morrow when,

in all probability, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Editor of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, will be examined in the morning. In the afternoon, St. Martin will be recalled and his testimony completed.

MISMANAGEMENT OF A POORHOUSE,

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29 .- The Supervisors' Committee on the House of Industry, which has been investigating the poorhouse management of this county, ity and repeated violations of law on the part of the sty and receated violations of Law on the part of the Superintendent of the Poor—John B. Ford—and officials under him. The Board of Supervisors has asked Ford to resign, and if he does not do so will take steps for his removal by the Governor. It is estimated that at least \$20,000 was stolen in the Poor Department last year.

ABUNDANT STORE OF ICE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 29.-The Knickerbocker Ice Company yesterday completed the filling of their houses at Rockland Lake, having put in 80,000 tons. They have to-day a force of men at work cutting a channel through the ice on the Hudsen from the Rock land Lake Dock to the end of the pier at Piermont, a distance of seven miles, through which to send their barges on their way to the city.

RIOT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.-Considerable excitement exists in Winehester, Ind., over a fight which securred there vesterday between J. M. Carver, teacher of the public school, and several male scholars. Carver was whipping a small boy, when several large boys at tacked him with clubs, some of them drawing knives. The boys were expelled by Superintendent Butler, but were immediately relastated by the School Board, whereupon Butler and Carver tendered their resigna-

GENERAL SHERMAN IN THE SOUTH.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29.—General Sherman and party arrived here to-day, it being his first visit to congregated at the depot. The weather was fine, and A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Allentown, Penn., Jan. 29.—The stockholders of the Alientown Iron Company have agreed to pay the indebtedness of the company and start work as soon as this can be arranged. The money will be raised by assessing each share a certain amount.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

UNDOING BAD WORK.
COLUMBUS, Obio, Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day
based the hill type-aing the objectionable features of the Sel
blad Orphan's Home Law of last session.

CALIFORNIA OCEAN FREIGHTS.

CALIFORNIA OCEAN FREIGHTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—At a meeting here to-day of hipowners of New England new having ships at San Francisco, it was agreed to hold out for 50 shillings freight per ton n wheat to Liverpeol.

on wheat to Liverpeel.

A FATA 6 RALLROAD BRIDGE.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 29.—Rose Lewis fell through the railroad bridge to the wagon road below last night, and east klied. This makes the third person killed at the same stace within a year.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A dispatch says that a broken rail on the Cincinnati, Sandasky and Cleveland Rairrond ands mght firew a ferigate train from the track near Sandasky, demoisshing eight leaded cars and kiling 100 hogs.

A SPCOND ATTEMPT AT SULVIDE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—William Thomas, who was acquitted recently of a charge of murdering his wife and subsequently cut his taroat, but recovered, hade another desperate attempt on his own life last night. He succeeded in inflicting some serious wounds on his neck with a knife, but it is thought he may recover.

KILLED IN A FLOUR MILL. CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A Detroit, Michigan, dispatch sava: Last night James Petherbridge, an employed of the Champlon Flour Miles, on Jefferson ave., was caught in the gearing and gradually drawn toward two immenses wheels. Just as he was about to be crushed his situation was discovered and the machinery was stopped, but he had been strangled to death before the aid reached him.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

MACMAHON'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINAL ANSWER TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY-A CONTINUED REFUSAL TO SUBJET TO THE DECREE IN RELATION TO THE ARMY EXPECTED -HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

After a conference with M. Dufaure yesterday morning, President MacMahon announced that he would give his decision at Versailles to-day in regard to signing the Army decree. It is believed in Paris that he will not yield, and that a resignation of the office he has held for six years will be presented to the Assembly. M. Grévy is mentioned as the most prominent candidate.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

AN UNSATISFACIORY INTERVIEW WITH M. DUFAURE -PROBABLE COURSE OF EVENTS-THE CABINET TO BE FORCED TO PRESS THE DEMANDS OF THE

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. M. Dufaure, this morning, at the Palais d' Elysée, had a conference with President MacMahon, the resuit of which has not yet transpired, but it is gen-

The Ministers will meet to-morrow at Versailles prior to the opening of the Chambers, to deliberate upon the s'tuation.

Everything indicates that President MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that he has already morally done so. The probable course of events is as follows:

To-morrow the Government will formally anconnec the situation to the Chambers, and report the President's refusal to sign the decrees respecting the great military commands. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will pass

votes of confidence in the Ministry, who will thus be obtiged to press their demands on MacMahon for changes in the staff of Generals. A joint Congress of the Senate and Chamber of

Deputies will afterward be summoned nominate a new President. It is possible that the Congress will not meet until Friday. In the interval between MacMahon's resignation and the election of a new President, the Council of Ministers will be invested with the executive power in accordance with the Constitu-

Much excitement prevails in Paris, but there has ocen no disturbance.

Some politicians think MacMahon's resignation would be an excellent thing because the President should not be allowed to perpetuate an ambiguous situation, and a crisis anyhow was inevitable Others prefer to see MacMahon remain until the ex-

Speculation is rife respecting the President's sucessor. Dufaure is too old. The Duke d'Aumale and General Chanzy have lost the chances they formerly possessed. The only candidates mentioned are Admiral Pothuare and M. Grévy, with the chances in favor of the latter.

After the conference between President Mac-Mahon and M. Dufaure to-day, a Cabinet council was held at noon and another this afternoon, when the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies were present. Rumors of the imminent resignation of the Marshal and the assembling of the Chambers in Congress obtain general credence.

The République Française, M. Gambetta's organ. says: "Those who use the threat of President MacMahon's resignation as a scare-crow are mistaken. France does not desire, but does not fear, a change in the head of the Government, What France will not have is unconstitutional resistance to the will of the nation." The Dix-Neurième Siècle says: " M. Dufaure, President of the Council, had an interview with President MacMahon last night, and President MacMahon persisted in his refusal to sign the decree changing the Corps commanders."

AN ANSWER TO-DAY.

A MESSAGE TO BOTH HOUSES EXPECTED-THE MIL-ITARY DECREES ONLY A PRETEXT. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1×79, A special dispatch to The Standard dated Paris, midnight, says: "President MacMahon has informed M. Dufaure that he will communicate his

decision to him at Versailles at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It is understood that there will be a message to both houses, few persons fear the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to form an extra Parliamentary Ministry, and prorogue the Chambers to two months, but such a course is very improbable. The correspondent is convinced the difficulty concerning the military commands is a mere pretext, and that President MacMahon is really determined to resign, because threatened with the impeachment of the De Broglie Cabinet," Renter's dispatch from Paris, says: 'It is possible the explanation to the Chambers tomorrow will take the form of a Presidential message. M. Grévy's chances for the Presidency have improved, Minister Dufaure having declined to beome a candidate."

MACMAHON'S ELECTION SIX YEARS AGO. HOW M. THEERS WAS FORCED TO RESIGN IN 1873 -TEMPORARY TRIUMPH OF THE MONARCHISTS

BY THE ELECTION OF MACMAHON-HIS PROM-ISES TO THE ASSEMBLY. The events which have resulted in the pres-

ent crisis in France are too well known to need

any detailed explanation now. The first President of the Republic, the late M. Thiers, resigned on the 24th of May, 1873, when the Monarchists secured a temporary triumph in 1873, and elected Marshal MacMahon. The elections carly in May had dismayed the Monarchists, for the of the voters in the country favored a re-publican form of Government. The Monarchial in triguers against the Republic at once determined to sweep M. Jules Simon, M. de Rémusat and M. Leon Say from the Cabinet, or force M. Thiers to resign unless he delivered the executive power into the hands of men of their own party. Failing completely in their efforts to secure a Conservative Cabinet, the Monarchists determined to demand an explauation of the policy of the Government. This demand was categorically made May 19, 1873, upon an interpeliation presented by the Right Centre, and the discussion was continued for several days, with much acrimony. The Left supported an order of the day, which tended to relieve the President of his enbarrassment, and the Conservatives resolved to pass a vote of censure at all hazards. On the 24th of May M. Thiers entered the Assembly Chamber, and urged the definitive establishment of the Republic. Has speech was received with loud cheers by the Left, but the Right remained silent. After a short cess, M. Cassimer-Périer, Minister of the terior, made an energetic speech, but the simple order of the day, emanating from the Left and supported by Then, by a vote of 360 to 314, the Assembly passed the order proposed by the Right declaring that the form of Government was not under discussion and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees. M. Baraguon, a member of the Right, then said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should not remain out. After the tomult which followed had ceased, M. Dufaure, the present Premier and then Minister of Justice, declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government, notwithstanding th vote which had been cast. "There exists," he said, " a President and the Republic. The Ministers will answer for the maintenance of order." The Right insisted that the Government should communicate its decision to the Assembly. After further debate, which was conducted amid great excitonient, a recess was

the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. Having thus forced M. Thiers to resign, the Monarchists moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor. The Left moved that the resignation be not accepted, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 368 to 359. The resignation was then formally accepted, and M. Buffet fruitessly attempted to enlogate M. Thiers. The Left attempted to secure an adjournment of the election of a successor to M. Thiers, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President immediately. A vote was at once taken, and Marshal MacMahon received 390 votes, the members of the Left not voting. MacMahon at once accepted the Presidency, and for the time the Monarchists were triumphant in their corspiracy against the Republic.

The change in the Presidency was accomplished without disturbance, though when the result in the Assembly was known the streets of Versallies and Paris were filled with excited people, who should "Vice Thiers" and "Vice la République." The Republicans urged peace and adherence to the law, and the Radical journals discussed the situation with prudence. Marshal MacMahon accented the Presidency on the following terms: "I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depository of the National sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility; but with God's aid, and the devotion of the Army, I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which man and a soldier."

REGULATION OF INLAND COMMERCE.

ARGUMENTS IN COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST THE REAGAN BILL.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- The hearing on the House bill to regulate inter-State commerce and to prehibit unjust discriminations by common carriers, was resumed to-night before the Senate sub-Committee on

Elisha G. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, resumed his remarks from last Thursday in the interest of the petroleum pusiness, which, he said, was entitled to the operation of the law as much as any other property. He stated at length the facts attending the combination of the various railroad companies several years ago to control the petroleum business in all its branches, establishing rates of transportation to suit themselves, and enabling favorite persons to become rich by the allowance of excessive draw-

Mr. Enoch Totten, of this city, speaking for those who represented the Pennsylvania Railroad, asked for time to prepare arguments adverse to those which had been

Senator Spencer, the chairman, asked how much time the gentleman wanted. Mr. Totten replied it would be impossible to complete

his preparation in less than ten days or two weeks. Captain Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that this company was entitled to be heard, considering the large interests involved. He said that Colonel Scott is absent from the country, and for him he could say that the railroad interests and the kindred question of transportation are too important to be dishas no object except to act justly toward 17,000 shareholders, many of them widows and orphans, who depend their investments for their daily bread. was unkind to suggest that even

dollar which should go to the shareholders had gone into the pockets of officers of the company. The company, he said, is now absorbed in making up its report in time to be sent to Harrisburg by the 31st of given to the bill now pefore this committee. Mr. Patterson said that the Reagan bill was submitted to Colonel Scott last year before that gentleman went to

Europe. Colonel Scott heartily approved of it, and said

he would advocate its passage. This statement was due to Colonel Scott, and was something of which Captain Mr. Green replied that he was present at that interview. Colonel Scott said on that occasion that a properly framed bill, just to all interests of the country should receive his unqualified and hearty support. The bill presented to bim was not the Reagan bill as it was originally prepared. The greater part of it was

was originally prepared. The greater part of it was taken out and new provisions inserted. The present bill forbade freight pooling. Now if there was anything which piaced shippers on an equality and prevented discrimination, it was freight pooling.

Senator Spencer said that an allowance of two weeks' time migrak kill the bill, considering the shortness of the Congressional session.

Mr. Totten replied he did not want to kill the bill, but wanted all the time he could obtain to present his archivent properly.

Mr. Totten replied an old not want to kill the bill, but wanted all the time he could obtain to present his argument properly.

Mr. Lyman Elmore, representing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Radroad Company, said he saw from the statements of gentiemen in favor of this bill and of those who had signed memorials asking for its passage, that the Pacific Radroads are charging outrageous rates, and are enleavoring to compel shieners to send not only their small but their entire freight over their lines. Congress chartered those roads, and afterward made States all along the line of these roads. These roads have become more powerful than the States, Mr. Elmore asked the committee to consider several amendments to the bill, one of them providing that the bill shad apply only to such radroads as have been chartered and added by Congress. Representative White, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Elmore whether he could suggest any measure which would meet the public demand.

Mr. Elmore replied that what the gentleman desired was not to be found in this bill. His own clients say that it will legislate money into, instead of out of their pockets, and so thinks the New York Central Radroad. He did not suppose that the Committee on Commored.

that it will legislate money into, instead of out of their bockets, and so thinks the New York Central Railroad. He did not suppose that the Committee on Commerce or Congress would wish to pass a bill which would render them a laughing-stock. Every man who has signed the memorials in favor of this bill is a shipper or owner of a ship, or a merchant sending goods to or from California. The bill will not, however, relieve the shippers. Mr. Elmore said in conclusion that a proper result night be arrived at if the committee would select an expert to study the subject.

Representative White said that he believed it for the interests of the people that a law should be passed to prevent undue and forcibe discrimination by railroads which are willing to sacrifice the trade of one portion of the country for the benefit of another. If the bill could not be executed, however, it ought not to become a law.

a become a law.

After further discussion, it was agreed that the next

heating should take place next Wednesday evening at o'clock. The sub-committee adjourned until that time. THE STEWART GRAVE ROBBERY.

CURIOUS VISIT OF A MAN TO THE SEXTON OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH-THE BIT OF PAPER WHICH TITTED AN APERTURE IN THE VELVET COVER-ING OF THE COFFIN.

Some weeks ago it was stated by several of the New-York journals that the body of A. T. Stewart had been recovered. These rumors were based on the fact that Chief Donovan, of Hoboken, and Captain Kealy, chief of the detective force, had followed a clew into New-Jersey, which led them to the belief that the body had been carried to a spot near Passare, "Bull" Kelley, it is thought, was the driver of the wagon which was supposed to have carried the remains. The wagon was traced from the Hoboken ferry, and was known to have carefully avoided passing through the tollgates, in some instances making a detour of a couple of miles and then returning to the main road again. Kelley disappeared and has not been seen

since the body was stolen.

Two morning papers about a week ago were induced to publish stories to the effect that the body had been recovered. This was done at the instigation of interested persons to make the robbers be heve that what was supposed to be the body of Mr. Stewart had been returned. It was thought that this would force the thieves into negotiations for Subsequently THE TRIBUNE, as by authority, pub-

lished in positive terms that the body had not been found. On Monday a person in authority called on Mr. Hammill, sexton of St. Mark's Church, and asked permission to open the grave of Mr. Stewart and examine the coffin. This privilege the sexton refused to grant, on the ground that it was private property and that no one except the owners could give the desired permission. The person then went away and soon afterward returned with writwent away and soon alterward returned with writ-ten authority from Judge Hilton. In order that their movements might not be observed, it was de-termined to open the grave early on the following morning. At about 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning the grave was opened and the coffin was taken out. When the robbery was first discovered it was noticed that on the top of the coffin there was an

noticed that on the top of the coffin there was an aperture in the velvet covering. It was irregular in shape, evidently having been cut with an ordinary knife by the robbers for the purpose of identification. There were five sides to the cut, and the entire length was about five inches and its width three inches. The person who had the coffin day up Tuesday had in his possession a piece of brown paper which was sent by the thieves as a copy of the missing piece of velvet. When placed over the cut it was found to be an exact duplicate, Every angle fitted snugly and each side was of the proper length.

CHARTER OF MEMPHIS REPEALED.

was conducted and gets extended, a recess was taken until evening. At the night sitting M. Dafaure announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to M. Thiers, who had accepted them. He also handed to M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing tout he delivered back to ture finally passed the bill to-day repealing the charter

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST THE SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE-A RULER FOR BULGARIA-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ENGLAND.

The plague continues to excite grave fears in Russia and contiguous con; tries. No new cases are reported, and active preparations are making to prevent its spread. The Bulgarian Assembly will meet for the election of a Prince on February 22. By a fire at Birmingham, England, yesterday, 200 workmen were thrown out of employment The relations of Church and State were discussed ig

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA. NO NEW CASES REPORTED-MEASURES ADOPTED 13

RUSSIA AND GERMANY TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD. St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. An official report states that there have been

no cases of the plague in the Government of Astrakhan since the 26th of January. The precautions against the contagion are now confined to disinfection and other anitary measures by the police.

The Agence Russe reports that a committee of ministers, at which the leading medical authorities were present, decided that the bodies of the dead throughout the infected districts should be burned; that all the executive authority should be concentrated in the hands of Count Louis Malikoff, who should immediately proceed to Astrakhan as Commissioner-General, invested with the most extensive powers to deal with the emergency, and that the advice and assistance of all well-known European physicians should be readily accepted. Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879.

The proposals of the committee appointed to discuss measures of precaution against the plague have been adopted by the Federal Council, and submitted to the Emperor for his sanction. They will be promulgated VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. Dr. Bresiodecky, the leading physician of Galicia, and several Austrian physicians, will start for Russia on Friday. No definite measures of precaution will be adopted until their report is received.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM-ELECTION IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE-COMPROMISE BETWEEN EM PLOYERS AND WORKINGMEN. BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879.

Hinks & Son's lamp works have been de-

troved by fire. An immense quantity of goods was ost, and 300 workmen have been thrown out of em-TRUEO, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. The creditors of the Cornish Bank, which suspended

on the 4th inst., have accepted a composition of sixteen LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. The election in Cambridgeshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the Hon.

Ehot Constantine Yorke (Conservative), has resulted in the return of Mr. E. Hiezs, the Conservative candidate, against whom there was no opposition. A letter from Lord Beaconstield is published, in which he acknowledges the receipt of an address from the St. George's Union, North Am-rica, expressing his thanks for the good-will of so large and influential a body of or the good-will of so large and influential a body of inglishmen.

The Esho-states that the employee of the London en-

incering tirms are generally disposed to submit to a eduction of their wages, but not to the extent proposed

EASTERN QUESTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. The opening of the Bulgarian Assembly of Notables at Tirnova for the election of a Prince is now

Negotiations continue between Sir Austen Henry Lay-

ard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Porte relative to the purchase of the state domains of Cyprus.
France has counseled Greece to mederate her demands relative to the central pertion of the frontier not distinctly defined by the Berlin Congress.

RUSTCHCK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879.

Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has started for Tirnova.

THREE LOTTERY WINNERS. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. The winner of the £5,000 prize in the Paris Exposition Lottery is a journeyman corrier named Aubriot, the occupant of two rooms on the fifth floor of a house in the Ruc Cardinal Lemoine. The winner of the second prize of £4,000 is a tobacco vender in the Ruc St. Honore, and the winner of the fourth prize of £2,000 is a clerk in an insurance office.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN CALIFORNIA-COMMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 .- The leading jourals here comment on the passage by the House of the Anti-Chinese bill.

The Call congratulates the community on the action of the House, and claims that the Senate cannot refuse prompt passage without throwing away all chances of Republican victory in California in the next Congressional election,

The Post approves the measure and argues that the

transient Democratic success, will not affect the relative tatus of parties in California in the coming election." The Chronicle contents itself with a brief editorial reew of the nature of the bill and its management by the Democratic members. The Bulletin considers the bill will solve a troublesome

namer in which the question was managed, though a

industrial problem, and dwells strongly on the protection it will afford against epidemies, citing the plague now prevailing in Russia and previous small-pox visitations on the coast. It believes the Senate by promptly passing the bill can deprive the Democracy of any advantage they may have gained in the House.

The Sacramento Record-Union characterizes the man-

ter of passage of the bill as a desperate attempt on the part of the Democrats to recover lost prestige in advicting, and the bil itself as a glittering generality, which should be repudiated together with the party tion offers it.

The Examiner approves the bill, giving the Democracy

The Examiner approves the bill, giving the Democracy the man credit for it.

Lecal representatives of the Democratic party are jubilant over the action of the House, and claim that the bill is a strictly Democratic measure. Republicans regard it as an attempt to make Democratic capital, but are grateful for it as a restrictive measure. Kearney calls it a more political dodge, and says Congress would never nave touched the question but for campaign purposes.

F. F. Low, ex-Minister to China, believes the bill would be of little practical effect. The Chinese could be lended in British Columbia, and thence make their way to Calboron. He looked upon the neasure san attempt on the part of certain politicians to obtain the support of the Sand Lots.

At he Chinese Consulate the bill is considered antagonistic to treaty provisions and likely to result in complications with Great British.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

WILLIAM E. MERRICK AND JOHN ACKEY EXECUTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.-The execution by hanging of William E. Merrick and John Ackey took place at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock to-day. At 12:30 two physicians pronounced both men dead. Ackey claimed that his crime was not premeditated, and closed by saying: "The people want a hanging, and I am ready for it." Merrick asserted his innocence to the last. Both men displayed wonderful coolness, and stepped to their places on the trap without assistance, and with no hesitation or tremor visible. The arrangements of the Sheriff were perfect, and were carried out enthout the slightest deviation or accident. The necks

without the slightest deviation or accident. The necks of both men were broken.

John Ackey shot George Leggett in a drinking saloen on the afternoon of July 16 last. Both were gamblers, Leggett had arranged a game in which Ackey lost ait mency. He had a short time previous to the murder received money from his mother's estare. Believing that he had been swindled he sought Leggett and snot him twice, causing death in twenty minutes. Much sympathy has existed or Ackey, and executive elementy has been invoked, by without avail. William E. Merrick married his wife to compromise a suit brought by her against him. On the night of September 14 last he invited her to take a busgy ride. Stopping at a saloon he precured a glass of wine in which he placed poison, taking it out to her to drink. He then drove about the city with her until she was dead. During her death struggles she gave birth to a club. He burned his wife and child a short distance from the city in some rubbish, where they were found a few days afterward. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence almost entirely.

The fifteenth game of the billiard tournament was played last night by Sexton and Rudolphe, The game was stupid, and the play generally poor throughout. There were forty-five innings run made by Sexton was 52, and by Rudolphe 58, Sexton won, Rudolphe making 416 points. This after-noon Schaefer meets Gallagher, and in the evening Slos-son plays Daly.